

ASSIGNMENT 3

Textbook Assignment: ***Department of the Navy Personnel Security Program Regulation, SECNAVINST 5510.30A***, "Clearance," chapter 8, pages 8-1 through 8A-3.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: *Describe the security clearance adjudication process guidelines and identify responsibilities and requirements for granting, recording, withdrawing, denying, and revoking security clearances.*

3-1. What agency is designated by the Secretary of the Navy as the single clearance granting authority for the Department of the Navy?

1. OPM
2. SECNAV Security
3. DON CAF
4. CNO (N09N2)

3-2. Once issued, a security clearance remains valid provided the cleared individual continues compliance with personnel security standards and has no subsequent break in service exceeding 24 months.

1. True
2. False

3-3. Which of the following issues will the DON CAF adjudicator consider when making a security clearance determination?

1. Loyalty
2. Reliability
3. Trustworthiness
4. All of the above

3-4. Security clearance eligibility is established by DON CAF at the highest level supportable by the prerequisite security investigation.

1. True
2. False

3-5. A security clearance is initially issued upon adjudication of the prerequisite security investigation. When is it reestablished?

1. With each transfer
2. After adjudication of each subsequent investigation
3. Whenever an individual's rating changes
4. Annually

3-6. Security clearance determinations will be mutually and reciprocally accepted by the DON when made by which of the following Federal agencies?

1. Department of Agriculture
2. Department of Transportation
3. Central Intelligence Agency
4. All of the above

- 3-7. In order to mutually and reciprocally accept another Federal Government agency's clearance determination, which of the following conditions must be met?
1. There has not been a break in continuous service greater than 24 months.
 2. The investigative basis is adequate for the clearance granted
 3. There has been no new derogatory information
 4. All of the above
- 3-8. Revocation of security clearance eligibility may be reciprocally accepted by agencies of the Federal Government.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-9. For security clearance eligibility purposes, continuous service applies to which of the following conditions?
1. Active duty military service or active status in military reserve or Individual Ready Reserves (IRR)
 2. Active status in the National Guard or NROTC
 3. Civilian employment in the Federal Government
 4. All of the above
- 3-10. For security clearance eligibility purposes, continuous service terminates when an individual transfers to a new command and no longer requires a security clearance.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-11. Retired status qualifies as continuous service for security clearance purposes.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-12. A DoD security clearance is invalid for access to DOE Restricted Data.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-13. For security clearance purposes, U.S. citizens can be defined as those born in the U.S., those who are U.S. nationals, those who have derived U.S. citizenship or those who acquire it through naturalization.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-14. Citizens of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and the Republic of the Marshall Islands are NOT U.S. citizens.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-15. The Facility Access Determination program may be used for trustworthiness determinations for contractor personnel when no access to classified information is required.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-16. Security clearance will NOT be granted for which of the following individuals?
1. Civilians in non-sensitive positions
 2. Persons such as guards and emergency service personnel, maintenance, food services, and cleaning personnel
 3. Vendors and other commercial sales or service personnel
 4. All of the above

- 3-17. Elected members of Congress who require access to classified information in the performance of their duties will be processed for security clearance eligibility.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-18. Congressional staff members are granted security clearance, as necessary, by what Federal entity?
1. WHS
 2. DON CAF
 3. The White House
 4. Congress
- 3-19. State governors are not processed for security clearance eligibility. CO's may grant them access to specifically designated classified information, on a need to know basis, when approved by CNO (N09N2).
1. True
 2. False
- 3-20. Staff personnel of the governor's office who require access to DON classified information are granted a security clearance by the DON CAF.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-21. Members of the Supreme Court, the Federal judiciary and the Supreme Courts of the individual states are NOT processed for security clearance eligibility. They may, nonetheless, be granted access to classified information to the extent necessary to adjudicate cases.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-22. The Navy Joint Adjudication and Clearance System (NJACS) is the official repository for DON personnel security determination records and includes which of the following data elements?
1. Clearance determination
 2. Initial access
 3. Personnel security investigative
 4. All of the above
- 3-23. The DON CAF security clearance determination certification must be maintained in the individual's local service record or official personnel file until the individual transfers.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-24. Once issued, the DON CAF clearance certification remains valid provided the individual continues compliance with personnel security standards and has no subsequent break in service exceeding 24 months.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-25. Copies of the DON CAF certification may NOT be maintained in the local personnel security file.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-26. The EDVR, ODCR, MCTFS, or the DCPDS are sources of NJACS data which may be used temporarily to support local access determinations when the DON CAF security clearance certification is not found in the individual's service record or OPF, pending receipt of a replacement certification.
1. True
 2. False

- 3-27. Commands with DCII access may NOT use DCII data records in lieu of the DON CAF certification records to support local access determinations.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-28. The CO may issue an interim Secret/Confidential clearance as long as there is a favorable review of local records, a favorable review of the PSI request questionnaire and submission of the PSI request to the appropriate investigative agency.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-29. The CO may issue an interim Top Secret clearance as long as the investigative paperwork for a Single Scope Background Investigation has been submitted to DSS.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-30. Which of the following forms will be used by the CO or his/her designee to record interim security clearance determinations?
1. OPNAV 5510/413
 2. OPNAV 5520/20
 3. OPNAV 5510/21
 4. SF 710
- 3-31. At what point after granting an interim security clearance is follow-up action necessary?
1. 30 days
 2. 90 days
 3. 120 days
 4. 180 days
- 3-32. The interim clearance may not be continued in excess of one year without confirmation from the DON CAF that the investigation contains no disqualifying information.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-33. When the command receives a Letter of Intent (LOI) to deny security clearance of an individual who has been granted interim clearance, it must withdraw interim clearance and suspend any associated access.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-34. Every commanding officer must have a favorably adjudicated SSBI whether or not access to classified information is required.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-35. Navy and Marine Corps reserve personnel in an "active status" are considered to have continuous service and may be granted access to classified information as necessary and supportable.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-36. To maintain mobility and operational readiness, the Chief of Naval Personnel or Headquarters Marine Corps may require individuals in specified ratings/MOS to have security clearance eligibility established by DON CAF to support assignments.
1. True
 2. False

- 3-37. A consultant hired by a Government Contracting Activity (GCA) who will only require access to classified information at the GCA activity or in connection with authorized visits to the GCA is adjudicated for security clearance by which of the following agencies?
1. NISP
 2. DISCO
 3. The employing GCA
 4. DON CAF
- 3-38. Contractors may grant Confidential clearances to qualified employees.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-39. Commanding officers are required to report to the Defense Security Service (DSS) Operations Center Columbus (OCC) any adverse information which comes to their attention concerning a cleared contractor employee assigned to a worksite under their control. What other office must be advised of the adverse information?
1. DSS Operating Location Office identified on the DD Form 254
 2. NISP Program Office
 3. CNO (N09N2)
 4. Command security manager
- 3-40. What must a command do when a member's duties change to no longer require access to classified information?
1. Debrief the member
 2. Execute a Security Termination Statement
 3. Notify the DON CAF that clearance and access are no longer required
 4. All of the above
- 3-41. The command suspends access on an individual that the command received derogatory information on and provides a report of suspension to the DON CAF. After receiving additional information, the command determines that the individual's access should be restored immediately. The command may grant the access.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-42. Transfer in Status (TIS) is a process by which an individual may be transferred from one DoD component, command or activity to another DoD component, command or activity in an SCI indoctrinated status.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-43. Once the DON CAF grants a security clearance, it remains valid provided which of the following factors have been met?
1. The individual continues compliance with personnel security standards
 2. The individual has no break in service exceeding 24 months
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. The individual does not transfer to another command
- 3-44. Interim security clearances and/or access, and assignment to sensitive civilian positions is NOT authorized for individuals who have received an unfavorable security determination until the DON CAF reestablishes the security clearance.
1. True
 2. False

- 3-45. After DON CAF makes an unfavorable decision concerning the individual's security clearance, commands must remove all access. However, in cases when the command determines it is necessary, an individual may maintain access until final appeal procedures are exhausted.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-46. Which of the following statements pertaining to security clearance is true?
1. Non-U.S. citizens are eligible for security clearances.
 2. Naturalized U.S. citizens may not be considered for Limited Access Authorization
 3. Non-U.S. citizens are not eligible for security clearances
 4. U. S. citizens born in communist countries are not eligible for security clearances
- 3-47. Commands are ultimately responsible for ensuring that the DON CAF is apprised when an individual fails to comply with personnel security standards. To satisfy this requirement, commands must institute which of the following programs?
1. TIS program
 2. Continuous evaluation program
 3. SAP program
 4. Security policy program
- 3-48. Contractor personnel security investigations are conducted by the Defense Security Service (DSS). Which office adjudicates the investigative results and establishes security clearance eligibility for contractor personnel?
1. DON CAF
 2. WHS
 3. DSS OCC
 4. DoD
- 3-49. A Department of Energy "L" clearance is the same as a DoD Top Secret clearance.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-50. An Interim Secret or Confidential security clearance for contractors may be granted by the command.
1. True
 2. False